

IT IS DOOMED

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL WILL NOT BE PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Speaking for the Obstructionists, Senator Teller Said Yesterday No Vote Would Be Permitted.

DENOUNCED AS A JOBBERY

IRE OF CHANDLER AND HANNA AROUSED BY THE SILVERITE.

Ohio's Junior Senator Bitter in Condemning the Tactics of Opponents of the Measure.

TILLMAN AND BEVERIDGE

TILT BETWEEN THE INDIANIAN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Former Referred to as the "New Solomon" and the Latter Reminded He Is Known as the "Pitchfork."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—That the opposition to the shipping bill in the Senate will not permit a vote to be taken on the measure at the present session was made clear during the closing hour of today's session. For several days it has been evident that it would be difficult to gain unanimous consent to take a vote upon the measure, but not until late today was the frank assertion made that a vote could not be had. At the conclusion of several hours' consideration of the bill, Mr. Teller announced his purpose to prevent a vote at this session. In an impassioned speech he declared that he would not consent to any agreement to vote and that it must be evident to the advocates of the bill that no vote could be had. The statement by the Colorado senator elicited a sharp response from Mr. Aldrich, who insisted that despite the declaration of Mr. Teller the business of the Senate would proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Mr. Teller's statement also drew the fire of Mr. Chandler, who asserted that the position of the opposition was preposterous. Mr. Hanna replied to Mr. Teller in a forceful speech. In the course of which he became impassioned in his denunciation of the methods employed by the opposition to defeat the measure. The advocates of the bill, he said, were honestly endeavoring to advance the best interests of the country and he resented the insinuations against their honesty of purpose.

Prior to these remarks Mr. Perkins of California delivered an eloquent and forceful speech upon the bill which attracted attention. He reported the bill, particularly the idea of giving subsidies to American vessels, but pointed out what he believed to be defects in the pending measure. He attacked especially the provision for the admission of foreign-built ships.

Earlier in the day the agricultural appropriation bill was passed, after being under discussion for nearly four days. Other bills were passed as follows: Appropriating \$80,000 for the purchase of a replica of the bronze equestrian statue of General George Washington by Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter, to be erected in Washington, D. C.; declaring a branch of the Mississippi river opposite the city of La Crosse, Wis., and known as "West Channel," to be un-navigable, and that said city be relieved of necessity of maintaining a drawbridge over said channel.

When the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up the pending question was Mr. Dilliver's amendment providing for the inspection and certification of dairy products intended for exportation. It was agreed to.

Mr. Mallory then opened the old fight on seed distribution by offering an amendment proposing to strike out the provision for the distribution of seeds and substituting an increased appropriation for the purchase abroad of rare and valuable shrubs, vines and cuttings with a view to adapting them to this country. He declared that the distribution of seeds was paternalism of the most offensive sort and that it served no useful purpose whatever.

Mr. Mallory's amendment providing, in brief, that the appropriation made in the bill for the purchase of seeds be doubled. Mr. Tillman asserted that the bill provided considerable sums for the Weather Bureau, which was of insignificant benefit to the farmers of the country, and for forestry, which had no direct connection with farming.

To this statement Mr. Beveridge took sharp exception, declaring that the South Carolina senator exhibited "dense ignorance" in his statement as to forestry.

"I'll be obliged to our wise friend, the new Solomon from Indiana," said Mr. Tillman derisively, "if he will tell us what he knows about farming."

"I got my knowledge by practical experience," retorted Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Tillman replied, laughingly, that there seemed to be innumerable lawyers in the Senate who were born on farms and perhaps had followed the plow for a few days and now posed in the Senate as farmers.

THE "PITCHFORK."

"There are other farm implements of value beside the plow," suggested Mr. Beveridge. "There is the pitchfork." (Albuding to the South Carolina senator's political sobriquet.)

"Ah! we have got the pitchfork in at last," said Mr. Tillman, good-naturedly. "Now I'll proceed to use it on the senator. Does the senator mean, when he talks of the denudation of the land of trees and of the drying up of rivers, that it affects the farmer or the commerce on the rivers?"

Mr. Beveridge replied that nothing affects the farm and farmer more than the waters in the rivers, and he maintained that no subject more intimately concerned the farmer than the culture and growth of trees, although, he added, sarcastically, "the senator shows the same ignorance of this fact that he shows of farming in general."

After considerable badinage between the two senators Mr. Mallory's amendment was rejected and Mr. Tillman's proposition to increase the appropriation for seeds and seed distribution from \$170,000 to \$270,000 was

HOUSE DID NO WORK

MR. CANNON WAS CAUGHT NAPPING, AND THEN FILIBUSTERED.

Wanted the House to Drop Private Claims and Proceed with Sundry Civil Appropriations.

MINORITY IN A MAJORITY

DEMOCRATS HAD WHIPPED IN THEIR ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP.

While Many Republicans Were Absent, and to Prevent Looting of the Treasury Cannon Killed Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, a long filibuster occupied the time of the House today. Mr. Cannon desired the House to proceed with the sundry civil appropriation bill, but was caught napping by the Democrats, who desired to devote the day to consideration of private claims. It was the last day under the rules which could be devoted to claims at this Congress. Mr. Cannon, although outwitted, kept up the fight all day, forcing roll calls for three hours, and later filibustering in committee of the whole, winding up by making the point of no quorum against two small bills favorably acted on in committee. The net result was that the whole day was wasted.

In anticipation of a contest over the right of way Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, the Democratic whip, had sent out notices yesterday to all the Democrats to be in their seats to-day and there was an unusually full attendance on that side of the House. When Mr. Cannon saw the drift he called a recess to Mr. Richardson, the minority leader: "You're trying to loot the treasury again."

Mr. Cannon moved to proceed with consideration of the sundry civil bill, but on a rising vote his motion was defeated, six to two to seventy-four, whereupon the chairman of the appropriations committee demanded the yeas and nays, and the clerk called the roll. The motion was lost, 116 to 128.

Just before the vote was announced, Mr. Cannon, who had decided not to yield without a further struggle, changed his vote from yea to nay in order to be in a position to move a reconsideration of the vote. Immediately on the announcement of the vote he moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, who was on his feet, made the point of order that the motion was dilatory. This point of order, coming from a Democrat, provoked some laughter. "It is clearly dilatory," Mr. Richardson continued.

Mr. Cannon interrupted, saying "The gentleman sent out notices to secure the attendance of his party friends."

"The chair overrules the point of order," announced the speaker.

"Then I move to lay the motion on the table," cried Mr. Richardson.

Upon a rising vote on this motion the opposition showed a majority, whereupon Mr. Cannon called for tellers.

"I make the point that the demand is dilatory," shouted Mr. Richardson.

"I desire a little time to get our people here," called back Mr. Cannon across the aisle. "You got your's here."

"The chair sustains the point of order on the statement of the gentleman from Illinois," said the speaker. The fact that a veteran lawliker like Mr. Cannon should have thus lowered his guard and have laid himself open to such a decision provoked howls of laughter on the Democratic side. The Illinoisian was attempting to address the chair when Mr. Moody called for the yeas and nays and the demand was sustained.

Mr. Cannon's motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table—125 to 129. When the announcement of the vote was made Mr. Cannon and Mr. Richardson were

CHINESE RUMOR

UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED.

Seven Nations Alleged to Have Determined to Renew the Fighting Against the Empire.

GERMANS LEAVING PEKING

BIG EXPEDITION TO BE SENT TO SOME UNKNOWN POINT.

International Scheme for Defense of the Legation Quarter Criticized by Dr. Morrison.

NO BACKDOWN BY THE ENVOYS

REPLY OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE EMPEROR.

Latter Informed that the Decision of the Powers that All Boxer Leaders Must Die Is Irrevocable.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Tientsin says it is reported there that seven nations declared war against China on Friday. The news is not confirmed from any other source. Possibly this is only another version of a rumor that the Germans have issued an ultimatum.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "A big expedition, comprising only Germans, has been ordered for eighty days, leaving only the marine battalions in Peking."

Dr. Morrison, in a dispatch to the Times from Peking, dated Thursday, describes the international scheme for the defense of the legation quarters as "exhibiting an exaggerated fear of the strength of disarmed China." He says: "The scheme is equivalent to the construction of international forts alongside the imperial palace." After giving details of elaborate defensive works which will be begun forthwith, apparently with the idea that the court was encouraged to return to Peking, he comments upon the seizure of various properties for this purpose. The Italian legation, with a staff of two persons, has seized the imperial summer palace buildings and garden, which for many years were occupied by Sir Robert Hart and his staff. Dr. Morrison thinks this acquisition poor return for the bravery of Hart and his people in the defense of the legations during the siege. The correspondent concludes as follows: "After reading this remarkable defense scheme Lord Lansdowne might claim that the logical outcome is the building of similar fortresses for the protection of the representatives of the various nations at the treaty ports. He will also see that if the court should elect to remain in the province of Shan-Si its decision would not be wholly inexcusable."

ALL MUST BE PUNISHED.

Chinese Plenipotentiaries Reply to the Imperial Court.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have replied to the latest telegram from the imperial court that the decision of the foreign envoys with respect to the punishment of the guilty is irrevocable, although the sentence upon Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang can be suspended "until such time as it comes within the power of the court to place him in restraint, when his death will be demanded."

Although there have been no official communications on the subject between the envoys and Chinese plenipotentiaries there have been long official consultations between the latter and Mr. De Giers and Sir Ernest Sartou, the Russian and British ministers. A definite reply from the court is not expected before the end of the New Year celebrations, at least ten days off, but the envoys believe that the court must yield.

Count Von Valdersee has issued a formal denial of the published statement that the German troops are leaving China. He says he could not move one without instructions from Berlin, and that these have not been received.

Real Cause of the Deadlock.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 15.—It is asserted here that the real reason for the deadlock in Peking is a difference of opinion between the foreign envoys and the military authorities, the former favoring a withdrawal of the troops to Tientsin and the latter urging a forward movement. It is regarded as possible that a certain power may advance independently should the deadlock continue.

LIONS AND WILDCATS.

Theodore Roosevelt Killed Two Wagonloads in Colorado.

MEERKE, Col., Feb. 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and hunting party are expected in Meeker to-night. Colonel Roosevelt and John Goff, the guide, have been down the river, hunting outside the Coyote basin, and came back to the Keystone ranch Tuesday night with two wagonloads of lions and wildcats. Governor Roosevelt starts East to-morrow night.

DEFENSE HAS CLOSED.

Last Testimony in Behalf of Hamilton at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—The medical experts continued their testimony today in the trial of Frank H. Hamilton, for the charged murder of Leonard Day. Dr. Erdmann, professor of anatomy of the University of Minnesota, by the aid of an articulated skeleton, and also using one of the state's attorneys for illustration, showed how, in his opinion, the fatal knife thrust was delivered from behind Day and how, with the sharp edge of the blade toward the back of the murdered man's body, a piece of bone was chipped out of a rib. The state's attorneys, aided by other medical experts, put him through a rigid cross-examination, but failed to shake him in his testimony.

LIVES IN PERIL

SIXTY MEN ENTOMBED IN A BRITISH COLUMBIA COLLIERY.

Shaft Wrecked, the Timbers Burning and Little Hope of Rescuing the Miners Alive.

TWO TROLLEY-CAR DISASTERS

TWENTY OR MORE PASSENGERS INJURED AT PITTSBURG.

Car Jumped the Track at the Corner of a Street and Was Wrecked Against the Car.

ACCIDENT IN KENTUCKY

FRIGHTFUL LEAP OF AN ELECTRIC CAR INTO A LITTLE STREAM.

All the Thirty Passengers, Except One, Injured—Two Probably Will Die—Others Bruised.

CLEAR CASE OF FORGERY

SENTINEL'S CUSTER HENDERSON LETTER WAS MANUFACTURED.

Alleged Author Says He Did Not Write It—Campaign Fake Effectively Disposed Of.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The War Department has just succeeded in securing a denial of some statements reflecting severely on the course of the administration in the Philippines. These statements were contained in a letter alleged to have been sent by Custer Henderson, of Company H, Thirty-second United States Infantry, at Manila, to his mother, Margaret Henderson, of St. Bernice, Ind., which letter was published in an Indianapolis paper of Nov. 1. The writer made out a shameful state of affairs in Manila, telling of the establishment of Chinese brothels by the American authorities and of abuses in the canteen, winding up with a declaration that if the soldiers could vote, it would be funny if they didn't "give Willie a black eye." The War Department referred this letter at once to the commanding officer of Henderson's regiment. The result was a prompt repudiation by Henderson of the authorship of that letter. Henderson makes this repudiation to his commanding officer in a letter dated Batanga, Dec. 24, showing that he had not been in Manila for more than a year and knew nothing of the immoralities said to exist there. He also declares for President McKinley.

Thirty-four regimental scouts who served with Henderson, and were intimately acquainted with him, unite in a letter expressing the belief that the so-called "Custer Henderson letter" is a forgery, and adding that Henderson had always expressed sentiments exactly the reverse of those embodied in that letter. It was also stated that Henderson had never shown any dissatisfaction with the conduct of affairs in the Philippines.

TOO HOT FOR GEN. TINO

AMERICANS FORCED HIM TO QUIT HIS MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD.

Philippines Routed by Colonel Cronin—Rich Gold Diggings—Surrender of War Munitions.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Colonel Marcus D. Cronin and eighty men of the Thirty-third Regiment have routed 100 insurgents at Candon, South Ilocos.

Captain Cronin, with fifty men, met a force of the enemy at Santa Maria. The insurgents, who were commanded by Tino, had two cannon and were strongly entrenched behind stone walls on a steep mountain side. There was hard fighting for three hours. When their ammunition was exhausted the Americans retired a short distance. Then Tino abandoned his position and retreated southward.

Gold discoveries of some importance have been made in the province of Benguet and Bontoc, adjoining Lepanto, are encouraging, but it is impossible to obtain a title to mining claims at present.

IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

Rifles and Ammunition Turned Over to the Military Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—News of another important surrender in the Philippines is contained in the following dispatch to the War Department from General MacArthur:

"One hundred and twelve rifles and 1500 rounds of ammunition were surrendered at Haganay, Feb. 13, mostly from supply secured in contiguous swamps. The incident is important as indicating a great reaction favorable to the American interests in the region of Ilocos, heretofore one of the worst in Luzon. The result was accomplished exclusively by the long-continued, intelligent and persistent efforts of officers of the Third United States Infantry."

Cruel Filipino Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—According to mail advices from the Philippines Captain Novice, the insurgent officer who commanded the band which captured Lieutenant Gilmore and party, of the Yorktown, and held them captive for many months, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life on the charge of having permitted one of Gilmore's party to be burned alive. The victim was a sailor named McDonald, who was a burden to the Filipinos because of his wounds.

WRECKED AGAINST THE CURB.

Car Smashed and Twenty Persons Hurt, Four Seriously.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Car 125 on the Hamilton-avenue division of the Consolidated Traction Company jumped the track at the corner of Fifth and Hamilton avenues and toppled over against the curb, completely wrecking the car and injuring twenty or more passengers, four of them seriously.

Seriously injured—Alice Paul, scalp, face and back wounds; E. L. Ludwig, leg fractured, hurt internally; Robert E. Egan, scalp wound and badly bruised; W. H. Sauer, motorman, crushed.

Not so badly injured—Bessie McAlister, Jacob Grogins, Clayton McCoy, A. Abrams, three ribs broken; Lulu Martindale, Alice Reynolds, Florence Farmer, Miss M. Kelley, Bessie Brassel, Helen Kurz, Mrs. M. Farmer, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. W. Doane.

There were others hurt, but they were taken home before their names could be learned. The car coming down the Hamilton-avenue grade just at the junction of Fifth avenue became unmanageable on account of slippery rails, and literally skated down to the curb, where it jumped the track and crashed into the curb. It toppled over and crushed, throwing the thirty or forty passengers into an indescribable heap of screaming and groaning humanity. The wonder is that many were not killed outright.

JURY SYSTEM EVILS.

Justice Brewer Presents Them Forceably in a New Haven Lecture.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Hon. David J. Brewer, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the third lecture in the Dodge course, on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship," to-day.

In the course of his remarks Justice Brewer lamented the evils of the present jury system, calling attention to the fact that in some States the jurors are looked up at night, paid a laborer's wages and curtailed of their liberty in a way that makes men shrink from jury services and induces them by every means available to shirk. Justice Brewer said he hoped the time would come when the jurymen would be paid a business man's wages and treated like a gentleman. He also favors the conviction by a considerable majority of a jury of twelve men, rather than a requirement of unanimity.

AIMED AT BIG TRUST

BABCOCK'S BILL TO REPEAL DUTIES ON STEEL PRODUCTS.

Representative Overstated of Opinion that the Measure Is Wise and Sound in Principle.

FAVORED BY MR. HEMENWAY

WHO THINKS THE STEEL INDUSTRY NEEDS NO PROTECTION.

Enormous Gains in Exports Last Year—Delegate Wilcox to Keep His Seat in Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The bill recently introduced in the House by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee during the last four general elections, to repeal the customs duties on articles manufactured by the so-called new billion dollar steel trust is the subject of much comment, for and against, among Republican members of the House. Speaking of the Babcock bill, Mr. Overstreet said: "The Babcock bill is sound in principle and wise in policy. The duties proposed to be repealed are for protection rather than for revenue. It is, therefore, clearly Republican policy to discontinue such duties when protection to both the product and the labor in its manufacture is no longer necessary. It cannot be claimed that the interests which will be affected by this measure warrant further protection. The bill is entirely consistent with Republican principles and policies and should become a law."

Mr. Hemenway said: "It is a good bill and ought to pass. While I do not admit that the protective tariff is responsible for trusts, still where a protective article becomes a monopoly the trust can be dealt a blow to the extent of repealing a tariff. I also concur on the spirit of the Babcock bill in that there is an industry that has been protected until it needs no further protection and is able to stand alone."

ENORMOUS GAINS.

Exports of American Products in 1900 Compared with 1890.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The growing popularity of American products in those parts of the world in which all the manufacturing and exporting nations are making earnest endeavors to extend their commerce is illustrated by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports by grand divisions and countries in 1900 compared with 1890. These figures are published in the December number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and cover the calendar years from 1890 to 1900. They show that our exports to Europe increased during the period from \$82,000,000 to \$111,000,000, or 35 per cent; to North America, from \$55,000,000 to \$108,000,000, or 95 per cent; to South America, from \$35,000,000 to \$41,000,000, or less than 20 per cent; to Asia, from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, or 150 per cent; to Oceania, from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000, or 300 per cent; and to Africa, from \$4,500,000 to \$23,000,000, or 416 per cent. To South America the growth has been comparatively small, but to Asia, Oceania, and Africa the percentage of growth, it will be observed, has been phenomenally large, and in nearly every instance the gain has been greater than that of the other countries competing for that commerce.

Wilcox Will Keep His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, to-day secured a distinct triumph in securing a unanimous vote of the House committee on elections No. 1, to re-elect him to a seat in the House.

Believing that the charges filed against him, seriously injured; A. H. Wagner, Bellevue, severely; Miss Ella Huxell, West-

HIS LIFE ENDED

DEATH OF MAURICE THOMPSON, INDIANA'S NOTED WRITER.

Became Unconscious Thursday Night and Passed Away at 3:25 o'Clock on Friday Morning.

FUNERAL ON NEXT MONDAY

SORROW AND SYMPATHY EXPRESSED BY THE STATE SENATE.

Sketch of the Author's Career and an Estimate of His Work by Meredith Nicholson.

DEATH OF GILBERT A. PIERCE

FORMER INDIANIAN WHO HAD A BRILLIANT WAR RECORD.

Territorial Governor of Dakota, Senator from North Dakota, Editor, Novelist and Playwright.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—James Maurice Thompson died this morning at 3:25 o'clock, after an illness of many weeks. About a year ago, while in Tampa, Fla., he had an attack of the grip, and as it was not a severe case the treatment was neglected, which finally developed into a cough. During last summer he did not worry much over the cough resulting from the grip, but as the fall approached he began to feel restless, and this continued until he was forced to give up all his literary work and go to bed, which he was never able to leave. This kept him from returning to Florida, and as the disease progressed it was evident to the physician in charge that the chances for recovery grew more remote every day. Hope for his recovery was entertained by the family until the disease showed itself by an affection of the lungs, and this, with the stomach, liver and kidneys already affected, was more than Mr. Thompson could overcome, even with his strong determination to recover.

About 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Thompson rallied from a day of extreme weakness and depression, and spoke cheerfully to those about his bedside. In an hour or two he became drowsy, and about 9 o'clock became alarmingly worse, lapsing into a coma half an hour later. From this he did not rally, but passed from the living death to the deathless life without arousing.

The funeral will be held next Monday, but the hour has not been determined. Interment will be at Oak Hill Cemetery, where Governor Mount was buried a few weeks ago.

Action of the State Senate.

On motion of Mr. Inman the State Senate yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Maurice Thompson and extending sympathy to the family.

MR. THOMPSON'S CAREER.

Civil Engineer, War Scout, Literary Editor and Fiction Writer.

Maurice Thompson was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, Sept. 9, 1844. When he was an infant, his father, the Rev. Matthew Grigg Thompson, a primitive Baptist minister of wide influence, moved to Kentucky, and when Maurice was eight years old, to the Cherokee region of north Georgia. There Maurice lived until 1865, when he returned to Crawfordville, Ind. All of Mr. Thompson's ancestors were Scotch-Irish, the first one of the line, Nicholas Thompson, settling at Fleur de Hundred in 1823. Mr. Thompson's father's people on his mother's side were Griggses, who came from the clan McGregor, in Scotland. His mother's name was Diantha Jagger, originally Jagger, unmarried Holland Dutch. Her mother was Eunice Whitney, of the Whitney, Townbridge and Jerome families of old New York. All of Mr. Thompson's male ancestors who lived and were of proper age were revolutionary soldiers. Many of them also fought in the war of 1812. "They were expansionists," said Mr. Thompson to a recent visitor, "and I, too, am an expansionist."

"My own life," said he, "has been very simple. I was educated by private tutors after having had desultory instruction in private schools and at the Oakland Academy, in Georgia, who taught me Greek, Latin, Hebrew and French. Greek and old French were my special delight. I also received instruction in mathematics and engineering to such effect that when I returned to Indiana I adopted civil engineering as a profession, and in the course of time became chief engineer for one of the railroads of the State, and had charge of other similar work of considerable moment. But although I had been schooled for this career, I found civil engineering not at all to my taste, my inclinations were all domestic, so I renounced my profession, and after studying law for a season, I opened an office in Crawfordville. I was successful in this, and too successful to permit me to follow the literary work I had taken up. I found myself embarrassed and hampered continually, so I renounced a second profession and gave myself up to the more congenial work offered me on the staff of the New York Independent. I have been literary editor of that publication since leaving the law, so I now consider myself first of all a journalist. To journalists I give my best literary and business blood, but somehow or other I find time to write stories and books. I have just completed an historical romance, which is soon to be published, but I cannot speak further of this not having my publisher's consent to let out this secret."

His estimate of his own attainments is modest. Professor Davidson, author of "Living Writers of the South," credits him at twenty-four with "a fine knowledge of the ancient classics, and some acquaintance with Hebrew and its cognate Oriental languages. He reads five tongues."

HIS POLITICAL TIES.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Thompson was a Confederate scout, and was distinguished by his daring forerunner ship and hair-breadth escapes. He was still